

# Pivotal Steel Plants Hold Firm; Rioting Spreads; Senate Calls for Probe

## Wilson Flatly Opposes All Reservations

## Would Cut Heart Out of Covenant and Compel Renegotiation With Germany. He Declares

## 12,000 Hear Speech in Salt Lake City

## Wild Disorder Outside Mormon Tabernacle as Crowds Battle to Enter

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 23.—Replying directly to Senate proposals to add reservations to ratification of the peace treaty, President Wilson declared in an address in the Mormon Tabernacle here to-night that the proposal would "cut the heart" out of the league of nations.

The President spoke to a crowd which the police estimated at 12,000. Every seat was occupied and all available standing room taken, while outside the tabernacle there was another great throng blocking the entrances and the surrounding streets.

The police lost control of the crowd outside the tabernacle and there was great disorder from the time the President began until he had been speaking for fifteen minutes. Women screamed and the police shouted to "Get back there, all without avail."

The window shades were lowered so that those outside could hear the President and the noise of voices increased with the hearing of these words:

### Introduced by Church Head

President Robert J. Grant of the Mormon Church opened the meeting with an invocation, in which he prayed for strength for the nation's Chief Executive to carry out his duty.

The President declared at length the question of reservations, declaring that all reservations and proposals to amend the treaty were "a complete negation of the meaning of any part of the treaty," he said, "to reopen negotiations with Germany."

Mr. Wilson read a proposed reservation under which the United States would "assume no responsibility" to protect the integrity of foreign governments under Article X. Such a reservation, he asserted, would relieve the United States of a part of its just responsibility.

### Cites Case of Balkans

Answering objections that under Article X the United States might be called on to settle Balkan controversies, the President said:

"If you want to put out a fire in Utah you don't go to Oklahoma for the engine, and if you want to put out a fire in the Balkans you don't send to the United States for troops."

The choice would be made, Mr. Wilson said, from "the most suitable and available" forces, and the decision would be made with the consent of all the parties concerned. Should the controversy spread so that the aid of the United States would be necessary, he said, then it would be so serious a situation that this nation would get in anyway, league or no league.

To adopt such a reservation, continued Mr. Wilson, was not to interfere with the covenant, but would constitute an "absolute withdrawal from the responsibilities of Article X and consequently a rejection of the treaty."

The President said that he had no notion of reflection upon the public mind who are adding the opposition, but he declared that the people's attitude through certain channels toward the government, and he knew Germany was saying that the United States would play out of the league.

Through the people, the President said, he was appealing to Senators to take a second thought if they intended to ratify the treaty with such reservation that he had quoted:

"80 Per Cent for League?"

"There are some men in public life who do not seem to be in touch with the heart of the people, but those who are know how that heart throbs deep and strong for this great enterprise of humanity, for it is nothing less than that."

"We must set our purposes in a very definite way, and we must judge of public men. I do not mean"

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## French Chamber Asks Peace Parley Details

PARIS, Sept. 23.—In discussion of the treaty of peace in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the government was urged to make public full official reports of the conference. M. Marin asserted that the people could no longer accept secret diplomacy, and demanded that the Premier submit an authoritative account of the negotiations. Louis Barthou replied that the government had given all documents to the peace commission, but M. Viviani, chairman of the body, declared President Clemenceau had telegraphed Premier Clemencau that he considered the official reports as secret.

## Bugbee Wins Primary Race in New Jersey

## Runyon, Backed by Drys, Runs a Poor Second to Organization Candidate; Edwards Leads Democrats

State Controller Newton A. K. Bugbee, of Trenton, won out in the four-cornered contest for the Republican nomination for Governor in the New Jersey primaries yesterday. His nearest opponent, Acting Governor William M. Runyon, who ran on a free platform, receiving the united support of the Anti-Saloon League, ran a poor second.

Bugbee, who declined to make an issue of the liquor question, was supported by the league. But he had the Republican organization almost solid behind him.

Thomas L. Raymond, City Commissioner of Newark, an avowed wet, made a poor showing in third place, while Warren C. King, of Bound Brook, president of the New Jersey Manufacturers' Council, received a comparatively light vote and finished last.

In the Democratic primaries the results early this morning showed State Senator Edward L. Edwards, of Jersey City, leading James R. Nugent, of Newark, son-in-law of former United States Senator James Smith, Jr., by a comfortable majority. Frank McElmire, also of Newark, was trailing far behind.

### Heavy Vote in Both Parties

The vote was unusually heavy in both parties, due largely to the trouble some fare order of the Public Utilities Commission. Bugbee's rivals charged that Governor Runyon's predecessor in office, United States Senator Edgar, was responsible for the Commission and its acts, and argued that since Bugbee was backed by Edge the responsibility should be shared by Bugbee. Bugbee, however, disclaimed all responsibility and said that Runyon, and not he, was Governor.

On the Democratic side State Senator Edwards declared that Nugent exceed stock in the public utilities corporations and was therefore unfit to be a candidate for Governor.

The latest Republican returns from 662 election districts out of a total of 1,011, gave Bugbee 23,427; Runyon, 14,767; Raymond, 1,597; King, 1,725.

On the Democratic side, the vote from 587 election districts gave Edwards 12,588; Nugent, 11,055; McElmire, 1,030.

### Fight for State Machine

The fight in the Democratic primaries will determine the control of the state machine. At present it is in the hands of the Nugent-Smith faction. In the event of the success of Edwards, it seems likely, his political sponsor, Frank Hague, Mayor of Jersey City, would hold the reins.

In his fight on the Nugent-Smith machine Mayor Hague received considerable support from the silent sort from the Wilson Administration. President Wilson, after his election as Governor of New Jersey, broke with Nugent and Smith and opened war upon them.

Bugbee, on the other hand, has received nearly a hundred spirited fights in both parties for the nine Senate seats and the sixty seats in the Assembly which are to be decided this fall.

### Assembly and Senate Winners

The following were nominated at the New Jersey primaries as candidates for the Assembly:

Burlington County: Emory Roberts, Republican; No Democrat nominated; Salem County: William S. Stiles, Republican; Alfred L. Jess, Democrat; Hunterdon County: No Republican nominated; David H. Agans, Democrat; Morris County: David Young and Fletcher R. Fritts, Republicans; Albert S. Holland and Charles S. Cooper, Democrats.

Camden County: David C. Rigg, Republican; John O. Rigg, Democrat.

Atlantic County: William A. Blair and Joseph Corie, Republicans; Louis McCormick and Albert McGee, Democrats.

Gloucester County: Horace M. Forder, Republican; No Democrat nominated.

Camden County: J. Hudgings Coles, T. Harry Rowland and Joseph F. Wauwau, Republicans; Charles B. Coe, William Collins and Francis X. Gorman, Democrats.

## Lodge Wins First Test in Treaty Fight

## Senate, 43 to 40, Puts Programme for Fall Amendments in Hands of Republican Leader

## Proposals Will Be Taken Up Friday

## Johnson Is Expected to Press for Action on His Amendment To-day

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—By a vote of 43 to 40—the first test in a peace treaty fight—the Senate decided to-day that the programme would be directed by Senator Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and not by Senator Hitchcock, the Administration leader.

The vote was in a motion by Senator Lodge to bring up the Fall amendments for consideration a week from to-day. He had asked that they be considered, but Senator Hitchcock refused to agree, making a point of order. Vice-President Marshall held that Senator Lodge could not have a vote on that subject, but that he could move to postpone their consideration until any definite day. Mr. Lodge thereupon moved to take them up on one week. After voting on the test Mr. Lodge asked unanimous consent to consider the Fall amendment on Friday of this week.

The Republicans joined with Mr. Lodge except Mr. McCumber, of North Dakota, and Mr. Jones, of Washington. Mr. Jones has already said that there should be no delay and that he was ready now to vote on the treaty.

Senator Reed was the only Democratic vote with the Republicans. Senators Gore and Shields, two of the Democrats who are out for reservations, were absent and not paired, as was Senator King, of Utah. Senator Thomas was under the hospital, and his vote was counted with Senator Calder.

Senator Hiram W. Johnson is expected to move to-morrow to bring up his proposed amendment, which would give the United States an equal vote with the British Empire in the league assembly. It was to lead this fight the Senator Johnson returned to-day to Washington. His plans are not very clear, but he hopes to have a decision on his amendment, followed by a vote, prior to the other vote. The Administration forces on the other hand, would like very much to have a vote on the Fall amendments first, since the Fall amendments are not as strong as the Johnson amendment.

### Depends on One Vote

Mr. Johnson himself has made no poll on his amendment, but Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, declared to-night it all depended on one Senator. Either the amendment would carry by a majority of two, he said, or there will be a tie vote, which will lose the amendment under the rules.

The reason the Vice-President was called back to Washington because of the contingency of a tie vote, which he could decide in favor of the Administration forces, are not true, as under the rules, instead of taking the proposition is lost by a tie vote, and it is not necessary for the Vice-President to vote. The Administration leaders wanted Mr. Marshall back in order to have a friend in the chair during the very close fighting which is expected.

Whether Mr. Johnson will be given his way to-morrow by the Republican leaders remains to be seen. Some of the friends of the California Senator thought to-night that the action of Senator Lodge in marking up the time for taking up the Fall amendments within three days, instead of taking the week granted him by the success of his own motion, was indicative of a plan to sidetrack the Johnson amendment for the time being.

### May Use It as a Club

This is in line with a report that some of the Republican leaders are attempting to use the strength of the Johnson amendment as a club to force the President into accepting strong reservations. This would be a straight trading proposition, under which the Johnson amendment would be allowed to be defeated in return for a concession from the President on the reservations. That there is any truth in this is vigorously denied by the leaders, but the report persists, and is worrying some Senator Johnson's friends.

Mr. Johnson was enthusiastic about his trip, and declared he was most anxious to get the fight for his amendment started again. He expects to go straight to the Pacific Coast, and, after a tour up and down through California, Washington and Oregon, work his way back East. If Senator Borah goes out at the same time, they will travel separately, in order to preach the doctrine of the necessity of defeating the whole treaty to more communities.

### British Not to Put Tariff on American Automobiles

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Sir Auckland G. Geddes, Minister for National Service and Reconstruction, gave no hope that a tariff would be imposed upon American motor cars when questioned by a deputation of manufacturers who called at the Board of Trade yesterday.

He declared that for some time the British "had little fear of American competition, as existing duties, the cost of private cars, freight, packing and insurance, and the loss in international exchange give ample protection."

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## Senate Calls Inquiry to Fix Strike Blame

## Passes Kenyon Resolution and Will Examine Opposing Leaders in Effort to Find Cause

## Knox Asks Facts On Alienism Issue

## Thomas Condemns Walk-out; Predicts Supreme Test for Our Institutions

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—U. S. H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, and John J. Fitzpatrick, head of the steel workers' organization, have been summoned to Washington to appear before a Senate committee that was authorized to-day to investigate the steel strike.

The leaders of the opposing forces were asked to testify before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor at a meeting to be held Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Judge Gary replied that he could not be present at that time, and the date of his appearance was changed to next Wednesday. Fitzpatrick is expected to appear Thursday. Telegrams asking Judge Gary and Fitzpatrick to appear were sent by Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, chairman of the committee, immediately after the Senate, without a record vote and after little opposition, had adopted the Kenyon resolution providing for an investigation of the strike.

### Wants Strike Legislation

In urging the debate on the resolution Senator Kenyon declared that the inquiry would have for its object the recommendation of legislation to Congress designed to remedy strike conditions.

The steel strike also came up for discussion in the House of Representatives. Representative Cooper, of Ohio, whose home district is one of the biggest steel mill sections in the country, denounced William Z. Foster, secretary and treasurer of the steel workers, as "an advocate of the I. W. W."

Foster, Mr. Cooper asserted, is the author of a book entitled "Syndicalism" and has been writing for the official organ of the I. W. W. "He would like to know," he said, "why he is the spokesman for the steel workers."

Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, introduced a resolution in the Senate condemning the steel strike. He asked that he be laid on the table so that he could address the Senate on the subject of the strike within a day or two.

### "Commencement of Trouble"

In calling up his resolution for the inquiry into the strike Senator Kenyon said that he did not introduce it in behalf of either the employees or the steel corporation.

"I introduced it," said Senator Kenyon, "because of the great third party to every strike—that is, the public. This strike seems to be the commencement of trouble. Industry is in rather a ticklish situation in this country, and it needs every kind of strengthening. With nearly 300,000 men on strike in an industry that reaches into every part of our industrial life and touches every family in this country, it seems to me that Congress cannot sit idly by and do nothing whatever in the matter."

Certain demands have been made, apparently according to the newspapers. Congress is not familiar with what these demands are on the part of the strikers. Certain positions have been taken by the employers, and that the strike is really caused by them, that is a matter we ought to know about, a very important matter; and the whole situation should be helped by the public and investigation the Senate will give it to."

### Would Examine Leaders

Senator Kenyon referred to the good results of an investigation by a Senate committee into the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek strikes in West Virginia, and continued:

"It seems to me that these men who are striking, who are the leaders of the country, are being brought before a Senate committee and we can find out what is the matter; and the owners of the property likewise can be brought before the Senate committee, and we can find out what is the matter."

"The day is gone by, I believe, in this country, when either capital or labor has the right to precipitate upon the country the kind of strike that is destructive to our industrial life, and my resolution is for that purpose, to have a representation of the great third party that strikes, the people of the United States."

### We Have No War Labor Board now

That is not functioning. I do not know just the condition of the conciliation board in the Department of Labor, but I know that it has been searched for firearms, with the result that ten men were arrested for carrying pistols. After the clash with the troopers a report reached the authorities that an attempt would be made to dynamite the police station and the fire house, and a cordon of deputies was thrown about these places.

### Thirty More Troopers Called

Thirty more state troopers, who arrived at Butler to-day, were ordered here to-night. The feeling against the state policemen by the strikers and their sympathizers is intense. This was aroused as the result of the killing of a man last night and the wounding of several others.

In a second outbreak this morning

## A Good Time to Keep Our Industrial Shirt On



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## Striker Killed By Troopers in Steel Riot

## Three Others Shot and Two Are Injured During Attack on Police in Farrell, Penn., Disorder

FARRELL, Penn., Sept. 23.—Serious rioting here to-night resulted in the killing of one man, the wounding of three others by rifle bullets and the injuring of two other persons. The outbreak, which followed that of last night and early to-day, occurred when twenty state troopers attempted to disperse a crowd of strikers and their sympathizers at Stanton Street and Greenfield Avenue, in the heart of the business district. The rioting was over in a few minutes.

The troopers were assaulted with bricks and missiles. Finally several shots were directed at the state policemen, and one of them was killed instantly. Five or six volleys were fired, it is said. The crowd scattered and four men were found lying in the street.

One of the men, John Handrak, said to be a strike leader, killed instantly. One of the injured was rushed to the Ruhl Hospital in Sharon with a bullet wound through the neck. He is not expected to live.

Among the other injured is Ella Echio. She was shot in the hip by a bullet.

Two other men with badly battered heads were lodged in jail. Both were found armed, the police say.

### Serious Outbreak Feared

While the thorough rioting down following the shooting, there is great tension, and more serious outbreaks are feared. James Gibson, Sheriff of Mercer County, to-night swore in a large number of deputies, among them being returned soldiers. Some of these sworn in are negroes.

Local police and state troopers were stationed to-night on every street corner along the main street and every person that came along was searched for firearms, with the result that ten men were arrested for carrying pistols.

After the clash with the troopers a report reached the authorities that an attempt would be made to dynamite the police station and the fire house, and a cordon of deputies was thrown about these places.

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## Begin Round-Up of "Red" Steel Agitators

GARY, Ind., Sept. 23.—The first move to round up radical agitators among the strikers was made here this afternoon when Mike Yelovitz was arrested for distributing pamphlets among the strikers advocating the overthrow of the government. He was arrested by local authorities on information furnished by Federal agents and was held in \$10,000 bond. Charges under the Indiana sedition law, recently enacted, will be brought against Yelovitz.

## Brokers Insure Securities Sent Through Street

## Each Transfer Is Covered by Separate Policy on Account of Messengers' Failure to Reach Destination

As a protection against the theft of negotiable bonds by messenger boys in Wall Street many of the large brokerage houses are now insuring each transfer of stocks and bonds. Most of the companies who have been writing hold-up and theft insurance are now writing new policies which insure securities while they are being transferred from one office to another.

Where guards are furnished under the new policies there is a big reduction in the premium, because the risk is not as great. A well informed insurance man told The Tribune last night that the companies writing burglary insurance are considering the one-way transfer of securities as a new line of business to protect all messengers in the city.

Trusted with large amounts of negotiable bonds, this man pointed out that messengers have stolen \$50,000 worth of securities in the last six months and little or no progress has been made by the police in the effort to recover them. He said the time has come when the insurance companies must organize for their own protection.

Loft thieves, hold-up men and burglars have been operating in the greater city yesterday. According to the unofficial figures gathered last night, they carried off loot worth about \$35,000. The police declined to discuss the crime, but admitted robberies reported from other sources.

Early yesterday loft thieves climbed the fire escape at 115 West Twenty-ninth Street, and after breaking into the offices of three firms, carried away \$25,000 worth of silk. They entered the plant of the Paris Skirt Company on the sixth floor and helped themselves to \$7,000 worth of property. Then they climbed to the tenth floor, where they took \$10,000 worth of silk from the plant of D. & L. Herman & Co., and \$8,000 worth from the Loyal Dress House. Because of the bulk of the stolen property the police believe the thieves must have carried it away in a wagon.

Idore Friesman, a wine dealer at 2415 Seventh Avenue, was in his store yesterday when two negroes entered and demanded a bottle of whiskey. Friesman refused to give it to them. One of the intruders drew a revolver and ordered the storekeeper to go to the rear of the store. The other produced a rope from under his coat.

Instead of obeying, Friesman ran to the street crying for help. The men, after taking \$30 from the cash on hand, fled.

Liberty Bonds—\$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000—can be bought and sold instantly. John W. McEwen & Co., Inc., 100 N. 2nd St., Phila.

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## Bride Is Found

## Mrs. George D. Bushfield Discovered by Husband With Canton Friends

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—George D. Bushfield, the Columbia University athlete, has found his wife, also a student at Columbia, to whom he was married secretly last April, and who disappeared from the home of an aunt in this city about ten days ago. She was found to-day at the home of a friend in Canton, Ohio, by her husband, her father, Benjamin D. Fox, of Mayville, Ky., and Captain Kennedy, of the National Intelligence Service. A telegram from New York gave the clue to her whereabouts.

The young wife was greatly surprised when found. She declared she had been driven almost insane by the fact she had not told her parents of her marriage, but she feared that if the secret got out it would prevent her husband and herself completing their studies at Columbia. She wept as she inquired for her mother. She will return with her husband to New York.

Mrs. Bushfield disappeared on September 13 from the home of her aunt, Mrs. Joseph Fox, on Madison Avenue, Baltimore. She left the house ostensibly to visit her friend, Miss Evelyn Gutman.

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## Strike Gains, But Big Mills Stand Firm

## More Men at Work in Crucial Monongahela Valley. Is Contention of Company Officials

## Say They Fight For Whole Nation

## Strikers, Exasperated as Troopers Halt Intimidation. Make Threats

By Theodore M. Knappen

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23.—Locked in a tense grip, the industrial antagonists of the steel arena were striving every nerve to-day to get a strangle-hold. With its right and left wings beaten for the time being, the employers' army was busily engaged in a determined effort to hold the Monongahela Valley, its centre and main reliance.

A review of the situation in Pittsburgh to-night, however, shows that the strike made considerable progress to-day among the city plants. Two plants of the American Steel and Wire Company, the A. M. Brown Company, the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, and the Spang and Chaffin Company, Inc. (Actuals), were all closed, and some defects were reported at the Jones and Laughlin plants.

Despite the losses, the employers claimed to be satisfied with the situation, as the Duquesne, omstead and Edgar Thomson plants had retained all the ground they held yesterday and had gained a little.

### Biggest Plants Hold Firm

"The conditions that prevailed during the day at our biggest plants in the Monongahela Valley continued to be indicated to-night," it was said at the offices of the Carnegie Steel Company by an official that in close personal touch with the situation.

"We have had no reason to revise our feelings on the present situation, and are well satisfied at the gains that are being made."

"Of course, the Duquesne plant is most pleasing in its showing of 100 per cent. It is running normal to-night. The Edgar Thomson works continues to operate with a better showing than it had to-day, having gained a few men. Homestead, on the other hand, was closed to-day, and during the day sufficient men returned to put in operation one of the blast furnaces at the Carnegie plant."

One of the most interesting features of last night's clash between a mob and state troopers; another was killed at Buffalo and a man was fatally injured in a fight in this city. A woman's name was added to the list of roll when Mrs. Sophia Johnston, a striker's wife, who was shot in a riot in Newark last night, died to-night.

The state police and the strikers, on as ten, and many others are reported slightly wounded.

### Strikers Report Gains

Outside reports indicated gains by the strikers at Youngstown, where the last big plant closed in Farrell, the scene of last night's clash between a mob and state troopers; another was killed at Buffalo and a man was fatally injured in a fight in this city. A woman's name was added to the list of roll when Mrs. Sophia Johnston, a striker's wife, who was shot in a riot in Newark last night, died to-night.

The state police and the strikers, on as ten, and many others are reported slightly wounded.

The strikers attribute their failure of a sweeping victory in the Pittsburgh district generally to the methods of the police. They call the Cosacks, commonly known as the state mounted police, or constabulary, summarily backed by the local police, deputy sheriff and the local courts. According to the strikers, the police are guilty of the most unscrupulous and mean means of disposing of them.

Appeal to the courts in some form is contemplated as the legitimate means of securing relief from the ever present troopers. As an illegitimate measure, the local organizers, who are driven from pillar to post by the black horse civil cavalry whenever they attempt to hold open air meetings or seek to interfere with men who work, are talking vaguely of answering force with force and assembling such an army of strikers that the handful of police will be overcome by sheer weight of numbers.

### Constabulary Is Reinforced

In answer to these half-baked designs and to the bloody affairs of yesterday and this morning at various points, the state authorities rushed two more troops of constabulary into the Pittsburgh district to-day, making a total of about three hundred here, with the bulk of them in the Monongahela Valley and at points like Sharon, New Castle and Farrell, where there have been clashes between the police authorities and the strikers.

Whether the methods of the troopers and the courts in dealing with offending strikers are not as sufficient lady-like or not, and the strikers most emphatically declare that they are not—it is believed there is small chance, either through judicial action or the use of overwhelming force, to eliminate them. Alert, active, here, there and everywhere, the constabulary is able to prevent crowds from as